

E2/Cuba

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C.

November 21, 1941

B. E. P. Q. 519  
(Supersedes P.Q.C.A. 283, Revised, and Supplements).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
REPUBLIC OF CUBA



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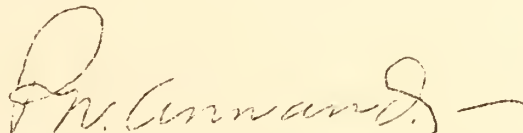
PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Cuba was made necessary by the combining of most Cuban regulations in a single decree. It has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country, and plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of Decree No. 2745 of October 4, 1940, and was reviewed by Ing. Jose M. Santos, Director of Agriculture, Havana, Cuba.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. M. Curran", followed by a horizontal line.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree No. 2745, October 4, 1940  
Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Sanitation  
Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928  
Decree No. 1201, August 26, 1932

Decree No. 2745 quotes previous legislation delegating authority to the Department of Agriculture for plant protection. All Cuban regulations dealing with plant-quarantine matters have been compiled in this decree and previous regulations have been revoked with the exception of Decree No. 1752, which regulates the importation of cheesecloth that has been used to cover tobacco fields, and Decree No. 1201, which restricts the importation of seed potatoes.

PERMIT REQUIRED

A permit to import fruits, vegetables, plants or parts thereof, including stocks and seeds, must be secured from the Division of Plant Sanitation 10 days previous to the date of shipment, unless such products are specifically excepted from this requirement in the regulations. (The list of exceptions will be found in Article 3.)

PROHIBITED

All classes of fruit from Texas. (Art. 4.)  
Corn on the cob from all countries. (Art. 5.)  
Citrus fruit with a few exceptions, such as Arizona, California, and Florida. (Art. 6.)  
Potatoes from most countries. United States excepted. (Art. 10.)

Banana plants, Musa spp., from all countries. (Art. 11.)  
Tomato and pepper seed from all countries except the  
United States. (Art. 12.)

#### RESTRICTED

A phytosanitary inspection certificate is required in connection with the importation of:

Garden seeds, papaya, and flower seeds. (Art. 3 (c).)  
Fruits coming from the Chilean province of Coquimbo  
and south of it. (Art. 3 (f).)  
Lily bulbs from Bermuda. (Art. 3 (h).)  
Sour lemons from Italy and Spain. (Art. 6 (c).)  
Broomcorn plants or parts thereof used in the manufacture of brooms. (Art. 7.)  
Zacaton roots used in the manufacture of brushes.  
(Art. 7.)  
Cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, raw cotton, and cloth  
which has been used to cover bales of any class  
of cotton coming from the areas in the United  
States infested with pink bollworm (Pectinophora  
gossypiella). (Art. 8.)  
Nursery stock, including dahlia bulbs, throughout  
the year and fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and  
plants from June 15 to October 15, coming from  
areas in the United States infested with the  
Japanese beetle. (Art. 9 (a) and (b).)  
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other tubers, fresh peas,  
peanuts in the shell, seed cotton, raw cotton,  
cottonseed, and sod coming from areas in the United  
States infested with the white-fringed beetle  
(Pantomorus leucoloma and Pantomorus peregrinus).  
(Art. 13.)

#### UNRESTRICTED

Walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds, Brazil  
nuts, husked rice, beans, lima beans, chickpeas, peas, and  
edible grains of all kinds, and coffee beans coming from any  
country. (Art. 3 (c).)

Fruits and vegetables for consumption from the United States  
when free from pests and not specifically prohibited. (Art. 3 (b).)

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Decree No. 2745, October 4, 1940

The preamble cites the authority for vesting plant-quarantine measures, such as inspection of imported foreign plants and plant products, control of diseases and insects injurious to Cuban agriculture, and the control of the movement of infested plants and plant products, in the Department of Agriculture. It calls attention to the desirability of combining all regulations dealing with plant-quarantine problems in a single decree.

On the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the Republic resolves to modify the Presidential Decree No. 740, dated May 10, 1929, so that it may read as follows:

### PERMIT

Article 1. The importation of fruits, vegetables, and plants or parts thereof, including stocks and seeds, must be previously authorized by the Division of Plant Sanitation of the Department of Agriculture, unless such importation is specifically authorized by these regulations without that requirement or with special ones, or is specifically prohibited. In every case, the imported products must be received free of earth, except those the importation of which is authorized without this requisite by resolution of the Plant Quarantine Board.

Art. 2. In order to import any plants or parts thereof not exempted from the above requirement, the required permit must be applied for not less than 10 days previous to the day of shipment, and shall not be issued without a previous favorable report from the Plant Quarantine Board.

### EXCEPTIONS TO PERMIT REQUIREMENT

Art. 3. The following products may be imported without the restrictions of article 1 of these regulations:

(a) Plants or parts thereof, consigned to the Agricultural Experiment Station, under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, which shall remain subject to quarantine or other proper measures in order to prevent the introduction of dangerous pests, in accordance with the decision of the Department of Phytopathology and Entomology and the Department of Botany of said Agricultural Experiment Station.

(b) Fruits and vegetables for consumption coming from the United States of North America, provided their importation is not specifically prohibited from that country and that they are free from pests.



(c) Except when specifically prohibited, if clean and free from pests, garden seeds, papaya, and flower seeds, when accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate.

Walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds, Brazil nuts, husked rice, beans, lima beans, chickpeas, peas, and edible grains of all kinds, and coffee beans.

(d) Onions coming from the Canary Islands, Egypt, and Chile.

(e) Garlic, artichoke, cabbage, and asparagus coming from Chile.

(f) Apples, pears, peaches, quinces, nectarines, plums, mazzard cherries, apricots, cherries, grapes, Japanese persimmons, and melons, coming from the province of Coquimbo and other Chilean provinces south of it, provided they are accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate stating that these products originated in the above-mentioned provinces, and that they are free from Pantomorus leucoloma, Pantomorus peregrinus, and other pests, and that the importation is made exclusively through the port of Havana.

(g) Fruits and agricultural products authorized by exceptions in articles 6 and 13 of this decree.

(h) Lily bulbs from Bermuda, provided they are packed in clean coral sand and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the country of origin, stating that they are free from pests or diseases injurious to agriculture.

(i) Preserved agricultural products.

(j) Agricultural products imported as raw material for industrial purposes, except those specifically regulated or prohibited.

(k) Agricultural products imported for medicinal purposes, in sufficient quantities for drug stores, pharmacies, and laboratories, with the same exceptions as stated under the above paragraph.

(l) Manufactured agricultural products, meaning, for this purpose, such manufacturing as will change the natural condition of the products, by means of any processes that include or produce their sterilization.

(m) Lumber and its manufactured products.



## FRUIT FROM TEXAS

Art. 4. To prohibit the importation of all classes of fruit coming from the State of Texas, United States of America.

## EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND CORN DISEASES

Art. 5. To prohibit the importation of corn on the cob from all countries, and of shelled corn from Australia and the Far East.

## CITRUS PLANTS AND FRUIT

Art. 6. To prohibit the importation of plants, or parts thereof, and fruit of the genus Citrus, with the following exceptions:

(a) Citrus fruit coming from the United States of North America, except those from Louisiana and Texas, provided each fruit is individually wrapped in paper, and all the fruit is packed in crates.

(b) Sour lemons, that is, those so-called French lemons, coming from Italy and Spain, provided they comply with the above requirements, and, besides, are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official authorities stating that they are free from insects.

## EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Art. 7. To prohibit the importation of broomcorn plants (Holcus) or parts thereof, raw material used for the manufacture of brooms, unless accompanied by an official certificate stating that they have been fumigated or treated with steam, or otherwise treated in an adequate manner so as to kill the insect known as Pyrausta nubilalis and other insects.

In the same manner, the importation of the roots of zacaton or broom grass, raw material used in the manufacture of brushes, is prohibited, unless it is dry, perfectly clean, and has been sulfured.

## PINK BOLLWORM

Art. 8. To prohibit the importation of cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, raw cotton, and of cloth which has been used to cover bales of any class of cotton (Gossypium) unless coming from those areas in the United States of North America not infested with the insect known as the "pink bollworm" (Pectinophora gossypiella).

From the regulated areas of that country they will be allowed only when accompanied by a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture, stating that they have complied

with the requirements necessary for interstate movement. The importation of raw cotton from other countries is allowed only when accompanied by an authorized official certificate stating that it has been properly fumigated so as to kill the stages of said insect.

The products mentioned in the first paragraph of this article are not allowed into the Isle of Pines, even when coming from Cuba, without a permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture; said permit will also be necessary to import into Cuba cottonseed coming from the Isle of Pines.

#### JAPANESE BEETLE

Art. 9. To prohibit the importation of the following products from the regulated areas of the United States of North America, infested with the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica):

(a) During the period comprised between the 15th of June and the 15th of October: Fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and plants.

(b) Permanently: Nursery stock, including dahlia bulbs, but no other classes of bulbs.

This prohibitive measure shall not apply to any of the enumerated products, when accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture for interstate movement.

#### POTATO RESTRICTIONS

Art. 10. To prohibit the importation of potatoes, except those coming from the United States of North America, Canada, Spain, Canary Islands, and Bermuda, which must be accompanied correspondingly by an official phytosanitary certificate issued by the proper authority of the country of origin. (See also SEED POTATOES, p. 11.)

#### BANANA PLANTS

Art. 11. To prohibit the importation, from all countries, of the banana plant, or portions thereof, and of all plants of the genus Musa.

#### TOMATO AND PEPPER SEED

Art. 12. To prohibit the importation of tomato and pepper seed, except those coming from the United States of North America

if accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate, stating that the seed has been properly disinfected by a process that will kill the organism causing "bacterial spot" (Bacterium vesicatorium) and "bacterial canker" (Aplanobacter michiganense).

#### WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

Art. 13. To prohibit the importation of the following products, when coming from the regulated areas\* of the United States of North America, because of the white-fringed beetle (Pantomorus leucoloma and Pantomorus peregrinus), except when accompanied by a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture stating that they have complied with all the requirements for interstate movement: Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other tubers, fresh peas, and peanuts in the shell, seed cotton, raw cotton, cottonseed, and sod. At all events said products, upon their arrival in Cuba, shall be subject to inspection by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture.

If upon inspection these products are found to be infested they shall be destroyed immediately; if no infestation is detected, but they are not accompanied by a certificate, the material shall be destroyed unless reshipped within the time allowed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

#### PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 14. To order that the importation of fruits and vegetables, plants, and other agricultural products, other than those enumerated in this decree from (i) to (m), inclusive, shall take place only through the ports of Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, unless otherwise specifically disposed.

#### INSPECTOR'S AUTHORITY

Art. 15. Authority is hereby conferred on the inspectors of the Division of Plant Sanitation to the effect that, in cooperation with the Customs Inspectors, they may inspect the baggage and possessions of passengers and crews of ships or other vehicles of transportation, as well as any imported cargo, when their inspection is deemed necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this decree.

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\*The States quarantined by the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Quarantine No. 72) comprise Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Said inspectors shall prevent the landing of all articles capable of introducing injurious agricultural pests, when not imported under the provisions of this decree; or shall place them, if already landed, at the disposition of the Chief of Plant Sanitation, to whom they shall report with all speed, in either case.

If the introduction into the country has already taken place, or any other provision of this decree has been violated, whether by a civilian or by a public official, a report shall be made to the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 20, Article 578, of the Code for Social Defense, without damage to the administrative authority when a public official or employee is involved.

#### FRUIT IN SHIPS' STORES

Art. 16. The storerooms or ice boxes of ships containing fresh fruits and coming from Bermuda, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, South America, Trinidad, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy shall be sealed while they remain in Cuban ports, this function to be performed by the corresponding Customs inspector in those ports where no inspectors of the Plant Sanitation service are located.

#### RESHIPPED FRUITS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Art. 17. Fruits and other agricultural products whose brands, labels, or other marks denote that they came from countries from which a certificate of origin is required, must be accompanied by said certificate, even when shipped from a different country.

#### CONSULAR VISA

Art. 18. All certificates required from foreign countries in accordance with this decree must be visaed by the Cuban consul, unless there is no consul in the country issuing it.

#### BENEFICIAL INSECTS AND FUNGI

Art. 19. In the case of the importation of insects and fungi beneficial to agriculture, the importer must apply for permission from the Chief of Plant Sanitation, which shall be given only after receiving a favorable report from the Plant Quarantine Board.



Art. 20. An Advisory Board of Plant Quarantine is hereby created, to be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Director of Agriculture as Chairman;
- (2) The Chief of the Division of Plant Sanitation;
- (3) The Chief of the Department of Phytopathology and Entomology of the Agricultural Experiment Station;
- (4) The Chief of the Department of Botany and Genetics of the same station;
- (5) The Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine who shall act as Secretary;
- (6) The Professor of Plant Pathology and Entomology of the National University; and
- (7) A member, a specialist in this matter, of the "Felipe Poej" Society of Natural History.

Said Board shall perform the following functions:

- (a) To advise the Secretary of Agriculture, when he so desires, on matters pertaining to the regulation of plant products importations.
- (b) To answer all questions on such matters submitted to it by the Division of Plant Sanitation; and
- (c) To propose to the Secretary of Agriculture the adoption of quarantine measures that the Board may deem advisable.

#### SECRETARY'S AUTHORITY

Art. 21. The Secretary of Agriculture, being previously advised by the Plant Quarantine Board, shall have the power to revoke any of the prohibitions enacted in this decree as they affect the importation of plant products, or to enact new ones; and, in the same manner, shall have the power to issue such dispositions as he may consider necessary for the better enforcement of it.

#### REVOCATION OF PREVIOUS DECREES

Art. 22. All the decrees and resolutions pertaining to the importation of plant products, or to any other imports that may appear injurious to agriculture, with the exception of Decree No. 1752 of October 22, 1928, and Decree No. 1201 of August 26, 1932, are hereby revoked.

# ENFORCEMENT OF DECREE

Art. 23. The Secretary of Communications, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby charged with the enforcement of such phases of this decree as come under their corresponding jurisdiction.

Done at the city of Havana, in the Presidential Palace, this 4th day of October 1940.

Federico Laredo,  
President.

Francisco Gomez,  
Secretary of Communications  
and Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928

## USED CHEESECLOTH

The Presidential Decree No. 1752 of October 22, 1928, prohibits the importation of used cheesecloth for covering tobacco plantations, unless it has been thoroughly fumigated in its country of origin. An accompanying certificate issued by the competent authority and endorsed by the Consul of Cuba will be accepted as evidence. The certificate shall also state that the goods do not contain the "escarabajo japonés" (Japanese beetle, Popillia japonica Newm.), or any other crop pest.

In default of this certificate the cloth shall, at the expense of the persons concerned, be fumigated on its arrival at Havana--the only port by which its importation is allowed--or receive such other treatment as is specified by the "Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal". (Revista de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo, Publicación mensual, órgano oficial de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo, Habana, Cuba, 1928, año XI, vol. 10, num. 5, pag. 47.)



Decree No. 1201, August 26, 1932

SEED POTATOES

The importation of seed potatoes is permitted from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States of America, provided a certificate covering the shipment is issued by appropriate official authorities with the Cuban consul visa verifying that they are certified seed potatoes in good sanitary condition. The Federal or State governments or growers' associations designated by colleges of agriculture, may issue such certificates, and the certificate must attest that the potatoes have been inspected twice in the field during the growing season and once at digging time by official inspectors. Each container must carry an official tag or label on which is indicated the place of origin, variety, number of certificate concerning quality, identity of grower, and net weight of contents.

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